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POON, KING Y

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

DATE MAILED: 06/27/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/692,645	HOUSEL, EDWARD M.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	King Y. Poon	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 April 2002* .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-5,7-25 and 27-30* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *2, 6, 26* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,822,506) in view of Ikegaya et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,263,129) and Matysek et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,442,732)

Regarding claims 1, and 5: Chen et al. teach a method of performing setup operations (column 3, lines 1-10, column 4, line 29) on a finishing device (20, 22, column 3, lines 1-10, fig. 1) connected to an electrophotographic printer, (10, fig. 1) the printer comprising the steps of: a) entering a print job (column 3, lines 17-40) into the printer, the print job including setup instructions (fig. 2, column 2, lines 38-41, column 4, lines 8-35) for at least one finishing device (20, 22, fig. 1) written as an operator message; (column 4, lines 4-25) b) automatically supplying setup operations to be performed prior to completing the print job; (column 4, lines 10-20) c) automatically placing all pending print jobs on hold that specify the finishing device; (column 4, lines 20-25, 29, fig. 2); d) performing the setup operations according to supplied instruction; (column 4, lines 29-32); and e) entering a release code (the program code that control the

branching from 44 to 42, fig. 2) to thereby release the print job from hold and allow the printer to complete the print job (column 3, lines 23-25)

Chen et al. do not teach printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations.

Ikegaya, in the same area of user modifying printing devices, (column 1, lines 30-55), teaches printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations instructing users of how to setup the printing device. (column 8, lines 5-15)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by: printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by the teaching of Ikegaya because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed a user to setup various functions very easily and in a short time; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 8, lines 15-20; (b) it would allow users to avoid alternately looking at a manual to an operation panel for setting up the devices; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 1, lines 45-50; and (c) a printed instruction sheet is more easily to carry compare to a display monitor displaying the instructions.

Chen et al. as modified by Ikegaya still do not teach a printer user interface.

Matysek teaches a printer (8, fig. 1) having a printer user interface (62, 52, 64, and 66, fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system as modified by Ikegaya by: providing the printer with a printer user interface.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system as modified by Ikegaya by the teaching of Matysek because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed users to control the printer at the location of the printer; and (b) it would have allowed users to set up job parameters such as the quatity of prints, and finishing selections, as taught by Matysek at column 1, lines 10-25.

3. Claims 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,822,506) in view of Ikegaya et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,263,129)

Regarding claims 9 and 13: Chen et al. teach a method of managing a printer system, (fig. 1) comprising the steps of: a. receiving a print job; (29, fig. 2); b. determining whether the print job specifies a finishing device (20, 22, column 3, lines 5-15) and whether the print job includes instructions directing an operator (column 4, lines 8-35, 40, fig. 2) to perform specific setup operations and, if so, placing on hold all print jobs that specify the finishing device; (column 4, lines 20-25, 29 of fig. 2); c. performing the setup operations sheet; (column 4, lines 29-32) and d.

entering a code that removes the hold, allowing the print jobs to proceed (the program code that control the branching from 44 to 42, fig. 2).

Chen et al. do not teach printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations to be performed by the operator.

Ikegaya, in the same area of user modifying printing devices, (column 1, lines 30-55), teaches printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations instructing users of how to setup the printing device (column 8, lines 5-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by: printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations to be performed by the operator.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by the teaching of Ikegaya because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed a user to setup various functions very easily and in a short time; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 8, lines 15-20; (b) it would allow users to avoid alternately looking at a manual to an operation panel for setting up the devices; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 1, lines 45-50; and (c) a printed instruction sheet is more easily to carry compare to a display monitor displaying the instructions.

Regarding claim 17: Chen et al. teach a method of managing a printer system, (fig. 1) comprising the steps of: a. setting up a print job (fig. 2) using a setup menu that includes an instruction field in which operator setup instructions may be entered; (column 4, lines 10-20) b.

submitting the print job to the printer; (28, fig. 2) c. determining whether any text (setup instruction, column 4, line 10-24) has been entered in the instruction field and, (column 4, lines 25-32) if so, placing all print jobs on hold; (print job is hold on 29, fig. 2, before post processor is being set up in 44, fig. 2) d. performing one or more setup operations; (44, fig. 2) and e. entering a code that removes the hold, allowing the print jobs to proceed (the program code that control the branching from 44 to 42, fig. 2).

Chen et al. do not teach printing an instruction sheet comprising the text (setup instruction) entered in the operator instruction field.

Ikegaya, in the same area of user modifying printing devices, (column 1, lines 30-55), teaches printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations instructing users of how to setup the printing device (column 8, lines 5-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by: printing an instruction sheet comprising the text (setup instruction) entered in the operator instruction field.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by the teaching of Ikegaya because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed a user to setup various functions very easily and in a short time; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 8, lines 15-20; (b) it would allow users to avoid alternately looking at a manual to an operation panel for setting up the devices; as taught by

Ikegaya, at column 1, lines 45-50; and (c) a printed instruction sheet is more easily to carry compare to a display monitor displaying the instructions.

Regarding claim 21. Chen et al teach a method of managing a printer system, (fig. 2) comprising the steps of: a. receiving a print job; (29, fig. 2) b. determining that the print job includes operator instructions; (40, fig. 2) c. automatically placing the print job on hold (print job is not passing 44 before post processor is being set up) while allowing other print jobs to continue; (other job is stored in 29, fig. 2) d. performing operations specified by the operator instructions; (44, fig. 2) and e. entering a code that removes the hold, allowing the print job to proceed (the program code that control the branching from 44 to 42, fig. 2).

Chen et al. do not teach printing an instruction sheet corresponding to the operator instructions.

Ikegaya, in the same area of user modifying printing devices, (column 1, lines 30-55), teaches printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations instructing users of how to setup the printing device (column 8, lines 5-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by: printing an instruction sheet corresponding to the operator instructions;

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by the teaching of Ikegaya because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed a user to setup various functions very easily

and in a short time; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 8, lines 15-20; (b) it would allow users to avoid alternately looking at a manual to an operation panel for setting up the devices; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 1, lines 45-50; and (c) a printed instruction sheet is more easily to carry compare to a display monitor displaying the instructions.

Regarding claim 25: Chen et al. teach a method of coordinate a printer (10, fig. 1) and an associated finishing device (20, 22, column 3, lines 1-10, fig. 1) that is connected to the printer, (10, fig. 1) comprising the steps of: a) receiving, at the printer, a first print job (column 3, lines 17-40); the first print job, before sending to the printer, including received setup instructions (fig. 2, column 2, lines 38-41, column 4, lines 8-35) for at least one finishing device (20, 22, fig. 1) that is associated with the first print job; (b) supplying setup instructions, the instruction listing setup operations associated with the first print job, the setup operations to be performed on the at least one finishing device prior to completing the print job; (column 4, lines 10-32) c) placing at least the first print job on hold; (the print job is not printed before the setup instructions were presented to the operator, column 4, lines 29-32); and d) entering a release code (the program code that control the branching from 44 to 42, fig. 2) to thereby release the print job from hold and allow the printer to complete the print job (column 3, lines 23-25)

Chen et al. do not teach printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations, and receiving at the printer, the setup instructions as part of the printing job.

Ikegaya, in the same area of user modifying printing devices, (column 1, lines 30-55), teaches printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations instructing users of how to setup the printing device. (column 8, lines 5-15)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by: using the printer of Chen for printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations. (After the combining of Chen and Ikegaya, the printer of Chen would be used to print an instruction sheet listing setup operations supply from a host. Therefore, the printer would receive the setup instructions as part of the printing job).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by the teaching of Ikegaya because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed a user to setup various functions very easily and in a short time; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 8, lines 15-20; (b) it would allow users to avoid alternately looking at a manual to an operation panel for setting up the devices; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 1, lines 45-50; and (c) a printed instruction sheet is more easily to carry compare to a display monitor displaying the instructions.

Regarding claim 29: Chen teaches placing at least the first print jobs on hold comprising placing all print jobs on hold. (See the operator performs the hardware setup first before print job is being sent. When the operator does not received setup instruction and does not setup hardware, print jobs are not sent)

Regarding claim 30: Chen teaches placing at least the first print jobs on hold comprising placing on hold any print jobs that require using the at least one finishing device that is associated with the first print job. (See the operator performs the hardware setup first before a print job is being sent. When the operator does not received setup instruction and does not setup hardware, print jobs are not sent)

4. Claims 3, 4, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,822,506) in view of Ikegaya et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,263,129) and Matysek et al. as applied to claims 1, 5, above, and further in view of Yamada (U.S. Patent # 5,798,738).

Regarding claims 3, and 7: Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. and Matysek do not teach wherein the print job is entered through a network.

Yamada teaches to enter print jobs (column 5, lines 60-61, column 14, line 2) to a printer (server MFP, column 5, lines 60-61, column 3, lines 60-61) through a network (column 3, line 51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. and Matysek by entering the print job through a network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. and Matysek by the teaching of Yamada because of the following reasons (a) it would have allowed

users to sent print jobs to remote printers, and thereby allowing users to communicate in far apart distances; (b) it would have allowed users to send print jobs to different printers; and (c) it would have allowed users to print the print jobs with other printers while a printer is down in the network.

Regarding claims 4, and 8: Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. and Matysek do not teach wherein the printer is a stand-alone unit including a scanner that provides image data to the printer.

Yamada teaches a printer which is a stand-alone unit including a scanner that provides image data to the printer (fig. 13 A, column 4, lines 15-25, column 5, line 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. and Matysek by replacing the printer with a printer which is a stand-alone unit including a scanner that provides image data to the printer.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. and Matysek by the teaching of Yamada because of the following reasons (a) it would have allowed the printer to scan images for uses; (b) adding scanning functions to the printer would have provided addition functions to be used by users and thereby, increase the usability of the printing system.

5. Claims 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,822,506) in view of Ikegaya et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,263,129) as applied to claims 9, 13, 17, and 21 above, and further in view of Yamada (U.S. Patent # 5,798,738).

Regarding claims 11, 15, and 27: Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. do not teach wherein the print job is received from a network.

Yamada teaches to receive print jobs (column 5, lines 60-61, column 14, line 2) by a printer (server MFP, column 5, lines 60-61, column 3, lines 60-61) through a network (column 3, line 51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. by receiving the print job through a network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. by the teaching of Yamada because of the following reasons (a) it would have allowed users to print jobs using remote printers, and thereby allowing users to communicate in far apart distances; (b) it would have allowed users to print jobs to different printers; and (c) it would have allowed users to print jobs with other printers while a printer is down in the network.

Regarding claims 12, 16, 20, 23, and 28: Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. do not teach wherein the printer is a stand-alone unit including a scanner that provides image data to the printer.

Yamada teaches a printer which is a stand-alone unit including a scanner that provides image data to the printer (fig. 13 A, column 4, lines 15-25, column 5, line 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. by replacing the printer with a printer which is a stand-alone unit including a scanner that provides image data to the printer.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. by the teaching of Yamada because of the following reasons (a) it would have allowed the printer to scan images for uses; (b) adding scanning functions to the printer would have provided addition functions to be used by users and thereby, increase the usability of the printing system.

Regarding claims 19 and 24: Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. do not teach wherein the print job is set up on a network.

Yamada teaches to set up print jobs (column 5, lines 60-61, column 14, line 2) to be printed by a printer (server MFP, column 5, lines 60-61, column 3, lines 60-61) through a network (column 3, line 51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. by setting up the print job on a network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. in view of Ikegaya et al. by the teaching of Yamada because of the following reasons (a) it would have allowed users to print jobs using remote printers, and thereby allowing users to communicate in far apart distances; (b) it would have allowed users to print jobs to different printers; and (c) it would have allowed users to print jobs with other printers while a printer is down in the network.

6. Claims 10, 14, 18, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,822,506) in view of Ikegaya et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,263,129) as applied to claims 9, 13, 17, and 21 above, and further in view of Olarig (U.S. Patent # 5,878,237).

Regarding claims 10, 14, 18, and 22: Chen et al. do not teach wherein at least some of the instructions for setup operations are stored on a memory.

Ikegaya teaches to store the setup instructions in a memory (column 3, lines 1-10)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. by: storing the setup instructions in a memory

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al. by the teaching of Ikegaya because of the following reasons: (a) storing the setup instruction by a memory would have prevented the setup instruction being lost, and users would save time for not having to write the setup instruction every time the system is to be setup.

Chen et al as modified by Ikegaya still do not teach storing the instructions in a local disk.

Olarig teaches to use a local disk as a memory for storing information (column 15, lines 15-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al as modified by Ikegaya by: replacing the memory used to store the setup instruction by a local disk.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the print system of Chen et al as modified by Ikegaya by the teaching of Olarig because of the following reasons: (a) a hard disk would have allowed the printer system to save data from losing even when the power to the system is being turned off; and (b) a hard disk is more durable compared to a tape of a floppy disk, and thereby, allowing the system to last longer.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 2, 6, and 26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Chen et al in view of Ikegaya et al. do not teach: a) accessing a database of internal setup instructions/setup instructions that are to be performed on the at least one finishing device; b) retrieving a file from the database containing instructions for the at least one finishing device; and translating the file into a page description file that is rasterized and incorporated into the printed instruction sheet, as claimed in claim 26. Claims 2, and 6 has similar features.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 4/25/2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to do combine Chen and Ikegaya is found in the references themselves and in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Chen et al. do not teach printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations.

Ikegaya, in the same area of user modifying printing devices, (column 1, lines 30-55), teaches printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations instructing users of how to setup the printing device. (column 8, lines 5-15)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by: printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by the teaching of Ikegaya because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed a user to setup various functions very easily and in a short time; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 8, lines 15-20; (b) it would allow users to avoid alternately looking at a manual to an operation panel for setting up the devices; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 1, lines 45-50; and (c) a printed instruction sheet is more easily to carry compare to a display monitor displaying the instructions.

With respect to applicant's argument that removing setup data at the printer before it reaches a finishing device would have to modified Chen's operation because control data would be eliminated at the post processor, has been considered.

In reply: The setup data and the control data are different. Setup data are data instructing an operator to set up the finishing devices (column 4, lines 17-33) and control data are data controlling how the finishing devices are to be used. (Column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-10,

column 3, lines 25-32). The examiner does not see how the modification of the setup data would affect the operation on the control data.

With respect to applicant's argument that none of the references teach printing setup instructions for a finishing device, has been considered.

In reply: Chen et al. teach a method of performing setup operations (column 3, lines 1-10, column 4, line 29) on a finishing device (20, 22, column 3, lines 1-10, fig. 1) connected to an electrophotographic printer, (10, fig. 1) the printer comprising the steps of: a) entering a print job (column 3, lines 17-40) into the printer, the print job including setup instructions (fig. 2, column 2, lines 38-41, column 4, lines 8-35) for at least one finishing device (20, 22, fig. 1) written as an operator message; (column 4, lines 4-25) b) automatically supplying setup operations to be performed prior to completing the print job. (column 4, lines 10-20)

Chen et al. do not teach printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations.

Ikegaya, in the same area of user modifying printing devices, (column 1, lines 30-55), teaches printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations instructing users of how to setup the printing device. (column 8, lines 5-15)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by: printing an instruction sheet listing setup operations.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Chen's printing system by the teaching of Ikegaya because

of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed a user to setup various functions very easily and in a short time; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 8, lines 15-20; (b) it would allow users to avoid alternately looking at a manual to an operation panel for setting up the devices; as taught by Ikegaya, at column 1, lines 45-50; and (c) a printed instruction sheet is more easily to carry compare to a display monitor displaying the instructions.

Action is Final, Necessitated by Amendment

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground of rejection presented in this office action. Therefore, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTHS shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to King Y. Poon whose telephone number is (703) 305-0892

June 21, 2002

GABRIEL GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER